

ON THE TENTED FIELD.

VETERANS FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

Reports from the front at Anaheim Landing—Doings of Saturday Evening and Sunday—Music, Parades, Drills and the Flutter of Banners.

ANAHEIM, Aug. 19.—[From Our Army Correspondent.] The program last evening was an excellent one, and well carried out. Almost everything of this kind is of an impromptu style, and reflects great credit upon the managers. Capt. C. E. Berry took charge of the entertainment last evening. The musical part of the programme, under the direction of Prof. Packard, was as follows:

Duet, "Cheerfulness," by Mrs. Knapp and Prof. Packard. Mrs. Knapp has a very sweet, full contralto voice, and always delights her listeners. And Prof. Packard is simply a musical host in himself, and has been of great assistance in this department.

The second number was a solo, "Lou's Request," by Mr. Town, which was very well rendered, followed by solo and chorus, "We'll Rally Round the Flag."

The duet, "Gypsy Countess," by Miss Dora Scott and Mr. Heart, was a fine feature of the evening's performance.

A negro melody, by Prof. Packard, fairly brought down the house, and he received an enthusiastic encore.

A duet, "Lambert's Watch," by Miss Blanche Berry and Prof. Packard, was next on the programme. Miss Berry has a very sweet, clear voice.

The old familiar war song, "Marching Through Georgia," concluded the musical programme.

Capt. Berry spoke a few words in behalf of the W.R.C., which during the war was represented by the Sisters of Mercy. Great credit is due this corps, by whose efforts entertainment has been furnished to many ladies during the encampment. Their great white tent is a perfect alma mater, and the hospitality so graciously tendered by the hostess, Mrs. A. M. Sprout, in behalf of the corps, is most gratefully appreciated by all those who are so fortunate as to find shelter beneath this caravansary.

Col. E. E. Edwards made some entertaining remarks in his usual happy manner, his amusing stories fairly convulsing the audience with laughter.

Chaplain Irvin related several funny anecdotes, and gave a vivid description of the various appearances of some negroes, frightened out of their wits by the sight of a harmless shell thrown in their vicinity.

Comrade McCullough of Anaheim also made some very interesting remarks, and at the conclusion of the enjoyable exercises, the pavilion was turned over to the young people, and the sturdy voice of the door-man resounded throughout the camp till a late hour.

Sunday morning dawned, not clear and bright, as is the regulation order, but foggy and damp, and I, for one, am free to admit that I was awakened somewhere in the small hours of the night by a shower of drops in my face, shaken down from the roof of the tent by a passingephyr. But there is nothing like being equal to emergencies. I calmly reached for my sun umbrella, which experience has taught me to have in readiness for such occasions, raised it to protect my face from the dripping shower, and slumbered on in peace. Such is camp-life in the Wild West.

Everything had a drenched appearance in the morning, but old Sol's bright rays soon dispelled the dampness, and the camp presented a lively scene. Every one was astir at an early hour, and before 9 o'clock the hosts from the surrounding country began to arrive in large bodies, each new delegation reporting to the door-man, and lined with equipments, all en route for the grand rallying-point. Some discussion was had among the comrades as to the propriety of engaging in a sham battle on the Sabbath day. Many veterans objected strongly to this course as an irreverent one. It was finally decided that, in view of the time being, the door-man announced the ammunition provided, and all preliminary arrangements made, the engagement should take place as intended. Had the exercises been reversed, and the memorial services held today, the battle taking place yesterday, it would have been far better, and the sacredness of the Sabbath would not then have been violated.

At a consultation of camp officers and comrades, held at encampment headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning, the following was agreed upon as the programme for the day:

I. The Anaheim Tyroleers, Company G, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., having reported as our guests, and hereby extended a soldierly welcome, with the courtesies and freedom of the camp.

II. It is decided that, should the camp be attacked, we will do our best to defend it.

III. The hour for dress parade for today will be 3 p.m. Company G, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., are invited to participate.

IV. The Chaplain will hold divine services at 8 o'clock this evening in the pavilion.

At 11 o'clock the Anaheim Tyroleers, 85 in number, drilled upon the parade grounds at headquarters. They presented a splendid appearance, in full uniform, as they moved in perfect military order, under the command of Capt. S. O. Wood, who put them through their paces, after which they stacked arms, laid the colors on the stacks and dispersed till called to dress parade at 1:30. The troops bore a beautiful silken flag, elegantly bordered with gold fringe, presented by the ladies of the Social Circle, Presbyterian Church and the Leap Year Club of Anaheim.

The committee to form a permanent organization of the G.A.R. Seventh Inspection District, appointed by Commander John Brooker, met at the headquarters of the W.R.C. yesterday afternoon and organized with Comrade M. W. H. Shiloh Post in the chair and W. H. H. Clayton of Gordon Granger Post as secretary.

On motion of Comrade Knapp it was resolved that we, the committee appointed by the Commander of the Encampment of the Seventh Inspection District, proceed to organize a permanent society, to be named the "Grand Army Encampment of the Seventh Inspection District, Department of California."

The rules and regulations of the Department of California were adopted as a code governing the action of the organization.

It was resolved that an executive committee be appointed, to consist of one delegate for each 25 members and fractional part in good standing in the respective posts, and any rule or regulation in the department code conflicting herewith is hereby suspended and annulled.

On motion of Comrade Wallis it was

resolved that this committee, when it adjourned, will meet in the city of Los Angeles on the first Saturday in December next, to meet with delegates to be appointed by the various posts according to the resolution adopted, the secretary to notify posts to send delegates to said meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES.

H. S. Knapp, the brilliant Bob Burdette of the camp, defines the term "campfire" as "a swapping of lies."

The grounds surrounding the camp presented the appearance of an animated lively stable today, such a host of carriages of all descriptions were congregated. People came from far and near, and the attendance far surpassed that of former days. It was estimated that 4000 people were on the grounds.

Capt. S. O. Wood and wife of Anaheim were among the honored guests of the day.

The following are the names of the Anaheim Tyroleers present: Capt. S. O. Wood, First-Lieut. A. C. Gade, Second-Lieut. A. L. Lewis, Orderly-Sergeant, A. Thomas, Second-Sergeant, C. Smythe, Fourth-Sergeant, E. J. Pellegrin, Fifth-Sergeant, A. White, Privates: T. C. Hull, Corp. S. A. Dennis, Corp. E. F. Kellogg, W. A. Hunter, Joseph F. Becker, John I. Seeger, J. S. Landell, Frank Darling, H. A. Strodthoff, J. B. Porter, George Bauer, Jr., Frank Hillmer, William A. Hillmer, John Smythe, R. Blair, J. R. Hatfield, Corp. William Kroeger, O. H. Hummer, J. A. Blair, S. E. Cooke, O. R. Ledek, W. L. Dunlap, W. W. Weaver, A. S. Pigott, T. Bloomhart, A. Borquez, J. G. Schneider, H. H. Bancroft.

Mrs. Mary J. Layman, Junior Vice-President of the Department W.R.C. of California, was on the grounds yesterday, and, with Mrs. A. M. Sprout, led the band of thirty ladies who took part in the memorial services.

Mr. C. E. Berry of Orange, with his family, are located at headquarters. Capt. Berry served all through the war, and to his efforts, coupled with those of his friend and old comrade, Comrade Brooker, the wonderful success of this first annual encampment of the G.A.R. of Southern California is largely due.

Capt. Berry is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and his quiet, unassuming manner secures at once the esteem and regard of the entire camp.

More people witnessed this morning's parade than at any other time since the opening of the reunion. A multitude of people assembled to see "the boys" drill and listen to the excellent music by the band.

Adj. Cowles, who has been the "lone star" representative of the Frank Bar—but I forbear; enough has been said on this subject—has been untiring in his efforts to forward the happy issue of this enterprise, and has been faithful in the performance of his duties as adjutant.

Miss Kate Olden, an art student of Berkeley, has been enjoying camp life here for several weeks. She leaves this evening, and will soon return to her studies in Northern California.

Mrs. C. C. Mason of Fulton Wells, President of Dan Bidwell W.R.C., was on the grounds today.

Comrade J. L. Holley of Garden Grove has in his possession a piece of hardback 25 years old, which withstood the ravages of the war. He regards it as a very precious relic, and with reason, it being a reminder of the hard days of army days.

Mrs. Amy C. Crown of Los Angeles, Inspector of the Department of California, and Mrs. C. C. Elia, Assistant Inspector, arrived on the grounds today to spend several days in camp, and were hospitably entertained at the W. R. C. headquarters.

Capt. W. J. Brown, Frank Bartlett Post, Los Angeles, is one of the guests of the day; also Dr. Wicks and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newton arrived yesterday to spend the day.

Mr. and Mrs. des Granges of Fullerton have been camping here for some time. They are old residents of California, having been in the State fifteen years.

HAZEL.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

How the Savers of Souls of Various Creeds Carry On Their Work.

Sunday afternoons, after the grand churches close their arched doors and the thunders of the great organs are silent, there still remain many who in their various ways strive to advance the cause of Christianity.

On the steps of the courthouse a humble band of men held forth yesterday to a small crowd of listeners. They were at them in an earnest way, and though their rhetoric was not of the regulation style and their logic had many loopholes, they appeared to be sincere. The idlers whom they addressed did not seem to be impressed by any great extent by their vivid depicting of the devouring fires of hell.

At the gilded fountain in front of the Temple block another group, a little higher up in the scale, gave songs and exhortations. An orator, who bears some resemblance to the late Guitau, pleaded earnestly with the crowd to devote themselves to the cause. He was intensely earnest and spoke most vehemently. The crowd listened to him with respectful attention.

At the old church of "La Reina de los Angeles" a long train of orphans were led by the good Sisters of Charity, who take care of them. The little girls looked bright, clean and happy, and were dressed well and prettily with stylish hats and bright ribbons. They knelt and their childish voices joined in the Ave Maria. With them knelt the Sisters, pure in heart and self-denying, who illustrate today the Christian virtues of the early centuries, and who give up all earthly joys for the sake of humanity and the church. Behind them were old women, bent and infirm with years, and fastening their dusty street clothes, and the most humble of Christian organizations, offered their prayers almost side by side.

In Oper-house Hall the Young Men's Christian Association held their regular meeting at 4 p.m. These meetings are well worth attending by those who have time on their hands, as the music is very good indeed, and the speaking interesting. Yesterday the hall was crowded with an intelligent and respectable audience, who seemed to like the exercises. A good orchestra and quartette gave choice selections, and the solos by Bros. Booth and Scott were finely rendered. Secretary Mead of the association, who impresses one with his extreme friendliness of manner, conducted the meeting in an earnest and logical method urged on those present the need of salvation. Many other brothers helped him with short speeches, and it is to be hoped that some present received lasting benefit.

A Fresh Chinaman.

A "loco" Chinaman created a good deal of amusement among the police station yesterday afternoon. The station was very fresh and put in his time "griving" the officers until they got tired of his nonsense, when he was taken back and threatened with imprisonment. As soon as he saw the iron door open he seemed to come to his senses, and made a beeline for the door, and no amount of persuasion could get him inside again. He gave his name as Ah Ben, and is quite harmless, but is a terrible nuisance if allowed to stay any place.

A TIME FOR TRUSSES.

THE RUPTURE IN THE LOCAL PROHIBITION PARTY.

Origin of the Difficulty—Progress of the Breach—The Feuds of the Factions—Specimens of Their Style of Verbal Warfare—Some "Mighty Interestin' Readings."

Harmony, neither with a big H nor a little h, dwells not in the ranks of the Prohibition party. While the rank and file are filled with the idea of removing the liquor traffic from the face of the earth, the leaders are engaged in angry personal quarrels, and seem bent on removing each other from the scene of the quarrels reach back into the years far gone.

For the purpose of showing the status of this quarrel, and without any purpose on the part of THE TIMES to take sides with or misrepresent either wing of the disaffected organization, a few antecedent facts will be related. Some 15 years ago, before the prohibition question had any showing whatever of political strength in California, the Independent Order of Good Templars, a secret total abstinence society organized in New York, was then numerically very strong. Among its leaders were Capt. A. D. Wood, the editor of the Rescue, the organ of the order; George B. Katzenstein, a young Hebrew of Sacramento, the secretary of the order, and J. Gould of Los Angeles, its grand presiding officer. The Rescue was at one time printed in Los Angeles by Jesse Yarnell and associates, who, however, were not responsible for its editorial management.

The order built an orphan's home in Vallejo, and expended a considerable sum of money in keeping a corps of lecturers constantly in the field. The revenues of the order, being large, and a strong fight sprang up between Gould and Katzenstein for supremacy. The contest was a bitter one, involving stormy sessions of the grand lodge, and any suggestion of fratricidal warfare between the friends of either party. Wood was ousted from the control of the Rescue, and the Katzenstein faction, at a session of the grand lodge, expelled Gould from the order, in expelling Wood from the grand lodge, and suspending Gould.

The subordinate lodge in Los Angeles possessed considerable real estate, and the Gould faction, being in the majority, disposed of it, in retaliation. So bitter was the fight in the home lodge that in the violent heat of argument the grand lodge stabbed another in the lodge room.

About this time R. H. Haines, who had endeavored to get a prohibition plank in the Republican county platform, joined the Gould faction in the publication of a weekly prohibition paper called the Western Wave. This was merged into the Rescue, which is now edited by Wood. Haines was always on the Katzenstein side of the fight in the Good Templars.

The Gould faction might suspend Gould from their grand lodge, but that did not suspend him from the prohibition party, and those who had learned to oppose him in the order (whether justly or not is not here considered) carried their opposition into the prohibition party. That opposition has cropped out continually in conventions and meetings. And now the matter is transferred from the Good Templars to the State at large to the prohibition party in Southern California. And each party finds itself possessed of a grand lodge, and each party has its own dry line of each side is washed respectively.

At the last Prohibition Convention, Gould was made secretary of the County Association, and Haines, who is now its factotum, is chairman. They, of course, handle the campaign funds. The Censor, of which Gould and Blanchard are part owners, and the county ticket; the Opinion does not.

The smothered feelings of the Opinion faction broke out in the issue of that paper of the 11th instant, in two long articles against the Censor faction. The Opinion, in startling headlines, proclaims Gould, Blanchard, etc., as enemies of the Good Templar order, attempting to break down that order.

Following are some choice excerpts from one of the articles, directed at the Censor. They make very beautiful reading:

"We cut the following extract from a professed temperance newspaper, the Censor, published in this city by the persons hereinafter noted, as per advertisement in it: E. K. Green, G. D. Compton, Will D. Gould, J. B. Richards, M. L. Gould, editor, Capt. Albert D. Wood."

"They have indulged for years in vituperation and misrepresentation.

"From that date (about five years ago) the Censor became a rival of the Opinion, and its successors; from critic he passed to fault-finder, and from fault-finder to libeler and calumniator. In sympathy with Gould and Wood, the Censor has for years been a daily line of each side is washed respectively.

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LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Sewer System.

A COMPARISON OF THE EATON AND LAMBIE PLANS.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] When an ordinance is once unanimously passed by the City Council, it is not generally the case that such ordinance is repealed by the same body a few months later without a good reason being given for such action. At a meeting of the present Council, held soon after its being installed in office, the Eaton sewer system was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Now there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the members to act contrarily to what they themselves did a few short months ago. Now, what is the reason for the change in the minds of these gentlemen? There is a reason, of course, as there is for all action, be it good or bad, but it is no more than right and just that the public should know it. Mr. Fred Eaton, while City Surveyor, was ordered by the City Council to prepare plans of a sewer for this city. This was done after considerable preliminary work and careful study. On the completion of the work two experts from the east, Messrs. Waring and Hering, gentlemen of acknowledged ability, were called in to look over the plans. They both approved the plans proposed by Mr. Eaton, which were unanimously adopted by the Council. The Mayor, however, as is well known, vetoed the ordinance on the ground that he wanted "more light on the subject."

The Council, wishing to give a matter of so much importance and one that would entail such a heavy indebtedness on the city the most careful consideration, authorized the appointing of two local engineers at considerable cost to the city. The gentlemen appointed were Mr. Jackson and Mr. Lambie, our present City Surveyor. This committee approved of the plans without change, and received compensation for their services, which was proper that they should.

The plan was, as I stated before, unanimously adopted by the present Council. We now have an adopted plan before the people, which has cost the city considerable money and has certainly been very thoroughly criticised, but approved of in every case. We have had so much of the same time and money in perfecting a plan which has been acknowledged to be good, I ask you, Mr. Editor, is it reasonable that they should throw them aside, or just to the taxpayers expended should go for naught? Mr. Lambie, who himself has indorsed the plan and received a compensation from the city for his services, now in the capacity of City Surveyor, offers a plan intended to accomplish the same results, but which is at wide variance from his former judgment. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Council adopt his plans in the face of all this without his demonstrating that his sewer is superior to the other? He did not suggest that Eaton's outfall be cut down at the time he was called upon for an opinion. What has brought about this change in his mind? Let him give his reasons.

A word about Mr. Lambie's report to the Council. He states that his sewer will discharge 39 cubic feet per second, and that Eaton's will discharge 40 cubic feet per second, running two-thirds full. This is not a fair comparison. Lambie's sewer will discharge 26 cubic feet per second, running two-thirds full, with a velocity of 5.3 feet per second. Eaton's will discharge 40 cubic feet, running two-thirds full, with a velocity of four feet per second, but with the same velocity (four feet per second), Eaton's will discharge 40 and Lambie's about 20 cubic feet per second, or, in other words, Eaton's sewer is double the effective capacity of Lambie's, in view of the fact that the Los Angeles brick—of which the sewer is to be constructed—should not be subjected to a greater velocity than four feet per second.

I am confident from what I have seen of the qualities of the two materials, that the best Los Angeles brick do not compare with the hard-burned sewer brick used in the East, nor can such be made out of our material. In the East the highest velocity adopted, in practice, is five feet per second. I have been connected with sewer work where it was necessary to remove the inverts of some old sewer, and thus had a good opportunity to observe the erosive effect of the current. Where too high a velocity was adopted the brick were almost worn through, and that where the material was of the very best of hard-burned brick. I feel perfectly justified in making the statement that Mr. Lambie will commit an error if he adopts a velocity of more than four feet per second in his sewer, especially as it is an outfall sewer, which is not a "simple matter," as a member of the Council has stated, but the most important part of the whole system.

CITIZEN.

Organize a Revolt!

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] On perusing your paper of yesterday under the column "Talks with Citizens," I noticed that our fellow-Citizen, W. R. Burke, who, I believe, is Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, has had the courage to express himself very freely. In his denunciation of bosses he goes right for the gang who have disgraced the democracy of this city by their shameless disregard of all decency, through the methods they adopted on last Thursday. I glory in Mr. Burke's spunk, and thank him for his independence.

I also noticed an article from "Second Ward." The writer whoever he may be, is on the right track, and appears to have the right stuff in him. Who is next on the program? Speak out your sentiments, Democrats. Don't be afraid to face the music or the scorn of a few gentlemen who think they carry the entire Democratic party of this county in their pantaloons pockets.

What is better than wasting time or words with them, is to send in your names. The Burkes, Vickerys, Emmons, Matthews, Humphreys, Workman, Chandelers and the hundreds of other leading men of the party, let them organize by the formation of a party that will reach to every portion of this county, that will have for its object the complete route of the disreputable gang who now have us by the throats, and are trying to cram down our stomachs an overdose of ipecac. There is no time to be wasted; we may not be organized and in shape to prevent bad nominations by the County Convention of our party, but we can take such action as will certainly defeat any disgraceful nomination the County Convention may make.

We can, and should, be thoroughly organized for the municipal election in December.

I will ask again, who will take the initiative and start the ball a-rolling? Time is precious. Who is the Moses to come forward and save the party from disgrace and defeat?

J. J. HANFORD.

No 25 Bernard street.

Conscientious care, superior work, prompt delivery, characterize the City Laundry.

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CITIZEN.

Organize a Revolt!

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] On perusing your paper of yesterday under the column "Talks with Citizens," I noticed that our fellow-Citizen, W. R. Burke, who, I believe, is Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, has had the courage to express himself very freely. In his denunciation of bosses he goes right for the gang who have disgraced the democracy of this city by their shameless disregard of all decency, through the methods they adopted on last Thursday. I glory in Mr. Burke's spunk,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A TALK ABOUT MANY THINGS
OVER THE SEAS.

The Little Tender Feet—Pensant
Women's Shoes—The Little Swiss
Doll—The Owl and How It Was
Made—Its Fine Feathers.

I was sitting one day last week in a pretty room in Santa Barbara, looking up at what I supposed to be a very fine specimen of a stuffed owl. How beautiful and smooth its feathers looked. How life-like were its feet, even the toes! Its face was natural and round, and its great eyes stared at me in the most owl-like manner imaginable. "Well, well, Mr. Owl," I said, "you were a handsome bird once, and I believe I will take a closer look at you." So I reached up and took him down, and what was my surprise to discover that he had never been alive at all, and had never stayed out all night in the darkness, but that he was just a wooden affair, so perfectly carved and colored that an owl itself might be excused for believing him to be one of his own family.

I told my friends how astonished I was, the bird did look so very natural. "Where did you get that marvelous piece of workmanship?" I asked. They told me that they found it abroad, I am not quite positive whether it was in Switzerland or not, and they said that in the winter season many of the people were very busy in their manufacture, in order to have them ready for the tourists who came to them in the spring. But you will be surprised to learn that the only tools used in making these life-like birds is a sharp knife and a hot iron. They cut them out with their knives, and the feathers are colored by scorching the wood with the point of the heated iron. They have no carvers' tools other than these, so I think that they must be wonderfully ingenious to produce such fine results.

After I had looked the bird over, I came upon a little Swiss doll, dressed in the costume of that people. It had fair, flaxen hair, and blue eyes, and its dress was of some black stuff, trimmed about the bottom with bright scarlet. It wore a low black bodice, underneath which was a white waist which fitted snugly about the neck, with full sleeves, which came just below the elbows. The low-cut bodice was trimmed with bright silver buttons, while about the neck was a pretty silver chain, which looked very ornamental indeed. On her head was a black hat, the crown of which was of straw, and the wide brim of fine black lace. But then the doll had on something else which I suppose the little Swiss girls who play with these dolls must think very grand indeed. It was a wide pink silk apron which covered all the front of her dress, sewed in straight seams, with never a ruffle or rounded corner, or a pocket upon it. Our little American girls would not be satisfied with an apron made in this way, and yet the doll looked rather nice, like some little girl who had come from across the sea. But of all the curious things which my friends showed me, perhaps you would think the queerest were the wooden shoes worn by some of the peasant women of Europe. The tops of these wooden shoes were smooth, and shaped like the soles of our own shoes. Underneath, at the back, was a high wooden heel three or four inches high, which grew smaller toward its base. There was a high "heel" also at the toes, and in the center of the sole the wood was cut out, so that the sole at that point was quite thin, leaving a little archway between the two "heels." Over the front of the sole, tacked to the sides, extends two leather straps covered with green cloth and bound with bright scarlet braid, which are laced together over the top of the foot. These hold the shoes in place upon the foot and prevent them from slipping off. But I am sure that when the wearers walk they must make a terrible clatter, for there is nothing to prevent the backs from flying up and down with every step that is taken. They are worse than the slippers which the Chinese wear, and look much less comfortable and tidy. I saw some little ones for the children, and I think that their poor little tender feet must ache sadly when they are first compelled to put them on. Are you not glad that you are not obliged to wear such shoes as these?

Here comes a letter to me from Minnesota, which I know is a very cold place in the winter season. I have some friends here in Los Angeles who used to live there, but who are glad enough to come here to live and escape the snow, the cold and the blizzards of that section:

OWATONA (Minn.), Aug. 5, 1888.
Dear Mrs. Otis. My mamma takes the MIRROR, and I have been reading the little letters in it, and I thought I would write one too. I was 10 years old last Friday. I never have been in California, but my mamma has lived in San Francisco many years. We have some people in Garvanza, and papa thinks we will go there to live in a year or two, and when we do I want to come and see you. I think it would be very nice to live where the mockingbirds live, and where oranges grow, and where we have fruit and flowers all the year round, after living in such a cold climate as Minnesota.

Lovingly, your little friend,
BLACKIE REPASS.

I hope my little friend will come to California, and that she will come to see me at the TIMES office. I shall be very glad to become acquainted with her, and shall make her very welcome. Here is a letter from Arizona that I know all the boys and girls will enjoy reading:

GLOBE (Ariz.), Aug. 4, 1888.
Mrs. Otis: Seeing in THE TIMES a letter that was written to you from my brother, I thought I would try my hand at writing letters to a newspaper. To begin with, I am a year older than my brother, and although I am not a scribe, I try and do my best. I have been going to school, but we have a vacation which will last, perhaps, at least six months. I will tell you how I pass away time. I have a pair of nanny goats, which I hitch up in harness to my wagon. I had a great old time in training those goats. When I first hitched them up they ran away with me, wagon and all, and came near having a smash-up. My mother said I would never get them trained, but I kept on, and now they are as tame as a cat. I would not part with them for anything. I have a gay old time riding around.

I also have a gray squirrel, which I caught in the hills back of our house. He is a cute little fellow, and he is getting quite tame, but he will snap at you and try to bite if he gets a chance. I own a burro, too. I entered her in the races for burros on the 4th, and my brother rode her, and beat every other burro in the race so bad that she

had an easy time of winning. I got \$2.50 for winning the race. This burro is very tame. I call her Jennie. All I have to do is to get some bread and call, "Jennie!" and she will come running to me pretty lively.

I am trying to get a collection of birds' eggs. I have 20 different kinds now. When I first came to Arizona I thought I never would like it, but I have more fun here than I had in San Francisco when I was there. Globe is a little mining town which is situated about 90 miles from a railroad in a valley called the Salt River Valley (not the Salt River where all defeated candidates go), but you can bet Mr. Grover Cleveland will go there this year.

It is rather warm in summer, but is always pleasant. The winters are very cold and snow often falls 6 inches deep. There is always snow on the mountains nearly all the year round. We have in our front yard a lot of shade and fruit trees which make our place nice and cool during the warm days. There are some good copper mines here; among them is the Old Globe mine, which gives work to 150 men. There are also some good silver mines. The Silver King mine is one of the best. It is about 30 miles from here. Gold is washed here during the season of May to September. It is mostly done by Chinamen. They make good wages at it just the same. Our county ships a good many cattle to California.

There are a good many Indians called Apaches. The reservation is 30 miles from here, where there are nearly 5000 of those copper-colored creatures. The men, or bucks, never work. They make the squaws do the work. In summer these squaws bring wild hay into town, and it sells readily. They often pack a hundred pounds. They ball the hay and tie a rope around it, and pack the bundle on their backs, putting the rope on their forehead. Some of these Indians are terrorists, old Geronimo being one of them, while others settle down to farming and live a peaceful life. Indians are as a rule all good when they are dead. Some of them make curious things. The Navajo Indians make a blanket called the Navajo blanket. Wild animals are not numerous here. There are centipedes and tarantulas and horned toads. Did you ever try to make a horned toad go to sleep? I have one, and all I have to do is to pat his head for a few moments and he is asleep.

We have a mocking bird and he is a dandy singer. He mocks everything he hears. Kite time is coming, and I will have to be making me one. Last year I made a big cloth kite, and I would get up on some hill and set it up. But my didn't it pull? It was all I could do to hold it.

By the way, I am quite a miner. I have dug a tunnel in our back yard and I have built a road to the mine. I call it the Play Fair mine. I have my team, and play I am hauling ore to the mill. But it is getting hard digging now, and I have to shut down for repairs. I might go on and tell you lots more, but I won't be so mean and take up all your valuable space. Hoping to see this in your paper, I remain your distant friend in Arizona.

JULIUS KLEIN.

I hope my young friend Julius will write again, his letter is so full of stirring life. I am sure that everybody who reads THE TIMES will enjoy it, and will be anxious to hear from him again. It is a splendid thing to be a boy and to live in the country.

E. A. O.

A Fortunate Druggist.
Mr. Edwin W. Joy for many years and now a prosperous druggist on the corner of Stockton and Market streets in San Francisco probably never dreamed of rivaling in wealth the medicine king of the country. But various rumors having been floating around to the effect that he has struck it big, an Examiner reporter was detailed to unearth the cause, and after much difficulty unraveled the following story:

It seems that about seven years ago an English physician, a great student of botany, located for a brief season in this city. His practice was not extensive, and yet the few cases of a general nature that came to him attracted no little attention. His greatest success seemed to be in the treatment of liver and kidney disorders, and vitiated blood. In fact his ability to cope with these common complaints was little short of the marvelous. He seemed almost infallible, and his quiet, modest methods and his well kept secret was as much a mystery as himself. After his departure about a year later Mr. Joy determined to follow the same line and copying all the prescriptions he had filed for the errand doctor, he began a systematic analysis. In his examination he discovered means for a couple of vegetable extracts indigenous to California, so simple and so well known under homely every day names to every school boy as to entirely disprove the suspicion that they were of exotic principles involved. So certain, however, was Mr. Joy that he had discovered the secret that he embodied the new elements in a preparation of his name, and ordered him to keep it in daily from all over the coast. People seem to be taking it and writing and talking about it throughout the State, and thus another California industry leaps into existence.—S. F. Examiner.

Dr. Case & Carroll, Dentists,
At 44 South Spring street, Los Angeles. Great reduction in prices. Gold fillings, \$5 and upward; gold and platinum fillings, \$10 and upward; enamel cement fillings, \$1; bridge work, gold and porcelain crown, cheapest in city; extraction of teeth by new process, 50 cents; nitrous oxide gas administered, \$1 extra; sets of teeth, \$10; very best, \$10; 75 S. Main st., bet. Second and Third, L. A. 9-10

If You Want
Nice, light, pure white bread or biscuit, try our Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour, 81 Durand street, corner sixth and Spring. 8-54

Sidewalks.
John Haag, 65 Earl street, is prepared to lay artificial stone sidewalks and guarantee them. Prices reasonable.

Notary Public and Commissioner
For New York and Arizona, G. A. Dobinson,
184 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

Finest in the World.
Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour, 81 Durand Street, corner sixth and Spring.

Try "Pride of the Family" soap.

Voters, Attention.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles county,
California, March 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that a re-registration of the voters of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day been ordered, in accordance with section 1694, et seq., Political Code.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, California.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

EDGAR MOORE,
EXPERT ACCOUNTANT,
Room 44, Downey block, entrance from 102 New Hall or 20 North Main street. Practical double-entry bookkeeping taught in 30 days. Special attention given to forms and systems of books adapted to county and city officials and corporations. Complicated books and accounts adjusted.

Office hours, 9 to 5 and 8:30 to 9:30 p.m.

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BATHING SUITS!
Two-thirds Cost.

LADIES.
GENTLEMEN.
MISSSES.
BOYS.
CHILDREN.

BATHING SUITS!
Two-thirds Cost.

A Chance For All.

CELEBRATED
L. A. PERSEPHONE
CORSETS
PRODUCE AN ELEGANT FORM.

J. M. HALE & CO.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22d.

BATHING SUITS.
50 ladies' bathing suits, long sleeves, vest front, made sailor style, 13 rows of braid on vest, four rows of braid on skirt, long sleeves, reduced from \$5 to \$2.75; reduced from \$5 to \$2.75; \$2.75 per suit; assorted sizes. 50 suits at \$2.75 per suit.

BATHING SUITS.
10 ladies' jersey bathing suits, yoke front, tight fitting back, fine braid trimming, reduced from \$7 to \$4.25; long sleeves. Also, 10 ladies' jersey bathing suits, same quality, made same way, the only difference being red and blue trimming, reduced from \$8 to \$5.

PARASOLS—100 ladies' black satin parasols, trimmed with Spanish lace, at \$1.85 apiece. Every parasol excellent value at \$3. Pink, garnet, lilac, cream, tan, yellow, old gold colored linings. Good quality satin, good quality lining. 8½ dozen ladies' black satin parasols, trimmed with Spanish lace, \$1.85 apiece. Linings in high colors and black. Worth \$3.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES—1000 yards fine quality Hamburg embroideries at 5 cents per yard, half price; reduced from 10 cents; 3 inches wide. Also, 1000 yards, one inch wider, same quality material, at 7 cents per yard; reduced from 12½ cents; 4 inches wide.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES—To close out we will place on our counters a complete 20-cent line at 10 cents per yard; 5 inches wide. Fine quality muslin. At 10 cents per yard; reduced from 20 cents.

PACIFIC LAWN—Our complete line of Pacific lawns, nearly a yard in width, at 7 cents per yard. Late style colorings and beautiful combinations. At 7 cents per yard; reduced from 12½ cents.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS—Our entire line of 45, 50 and 65 cent quality ladies' plain and lace trimmed balbriggan vests we will reduce to 33 cents per garment; at about one-half price; assorted sizes.

DRESS GOODS—1000 yards 46 inches wide imperial brillantines at 42 cents per yard. Black, tan, gray, cream tan. Nothing more suitable for dusters, ulsters or dresses. Regular price, \$1.

METAL BUTTONS—25 gross metal buttons at 5 cents per dozen; reduced from 10, 15 and 20 cents.

LADIES' MITTS—100 dozen ladies' pure silk jersey mitts at 10 cents per pair. Tans, browns, black. An excellent assortment to select from. 100 dozen at 10c per pair; reduced from 25 cents.

J. M. HALE & CO.,
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
The Celebrated Centemeri Kid Gloves.
A Fine Assortment Just Received.
BARGAINS in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE.
J. M. HALE & CO.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22d.

Furniture.
20 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent.
Furniture!
Furniture!
Furniture!
—THE—
Pacific Furniture Co.
Takes great pleasure in informing all those that are contemplating the buying of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM, HALL
OR LIBRARY GOODS,
To call on us early and take the benefit of our great
20 PER CENT.
DISCOUNT SALE!
Which is surely a big saving.
Every article marked in plain figures. All goods warranted as represented and no deviation in prices. Come and procure big bargains.
Pacific Furniture Co.,
226, 228, 230 S. Main St.

HENRY BOHRMANN,
414 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
IRON, SLATE AND WOOD
MANTELS.
Art Tiles for Mantel Decorations,
Grates, Brass Goods, and all
kinds of Open Fireplaces,
Kept in stock and made to order.
FLOOR, HALL AND VESTIBULE TILES
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Telephone 788.

Wood and Coal.
CHEAP COAL
AT LAST.
The undersigned having several cargoes of
Wellington, Greta Scotch Splint,
Wallend and Coke,
Due and some discharging now, is prepared to
sell in carload lots on track
At \$11.50 Per Ton
Liberal discount to the trade.
Also has Portland Cement, Pig Iron and
Fire Bricks for sale.
For further particulars inquire of
J. J. MELLUS,
231 Los Angeles Street.

WOOD! 10,000
CORDS.
The Los Angeles Wood Co.
Can deliver carload lots of OAK, JUNIPER
and PINE WOOD cheaper than any company
or individual in Los Angeles. Telephone 639.
J. J. NAUGHTON, Secy, 14½ W. First st.
ARIZONA WOOD COMPANY,
—DEALERS IN—
Cordwood and Pine Kindling.
Yards, cor. Georgia and Garey Sts.
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NEW HALL BROS.
WOOD, COAL AND COKE.
419 W. FIFTH ST.
HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL.
STANBURY BROS. & HARVEY, Fort st.,
between Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered to
any part of the city. Patronage solicited.
COAL! WOOD! COAL!
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Telephone 576.
Everything in fuel and feed line. Carload
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MOUNTAIN RESORT,
70 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES,
six from San Bernardino. Altitude 3000
feet. Invites tourist and invalid. ALL THE
YEAR to superior accommodations. Won-
derful mud, mineral and vapor baths, famous
mineral water, hot, cold and clear as crystal,
and pure, warm air.
Resident physician, postoffice, telephone,
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First cost pays all expenses. No battery
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T. H. RHODES, ELECTRICIAN,
20 South Main Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.
DON'T LOSE YOUR VOTE
The Great Register was cancelled March 5,
1888, by order of the Board of Supervisors of
Los Angeles county, Cal.
YOU MUST RE-REGISTER
in order to vote at the coming Presidential
election. Don't delay, but register at once.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.
E. R. HOOKER,
Shipping and Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. SHIPPING
ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
NO. 28 NORTH LOS ANGELES ST.
Telephone 988.

A SIOUX SCARE.

Fears of an Indian Rising in Dakota.

A Reign of Terror Caused by "White-caps" in Indiana.

Lincoln's Son to Work for the Election of Gen. Harrison.

Singular Chapter of Fatalities at Steubenville, O.—The Ancient Roman to Take a Little Trip and Make a Few Speeches on the Way.

By Telegram to the Times.

PIKE RIDGE AGENCY (Dak.), Aug. 19.—[By the Associated Press.] There was great commotion here yesterday when it was learned that a large band of Sioux had gone to the Cheyenne country, on Tongue River, in defiance of the objections of Agent Gallagher. They claim to be going to the sun dance, but it is feared that they have more serious intentions. They have often threatened to join the Cheyennes, and murder unprotected whites along the Tongue and Powder Rivers.

Col. Dudley, at Ft. Custer, has been ordered to send out troops to intercept them, and two companies of the First Cavalry started in pursuit this afternoon. It is believed that a bloody battle will be fought before the Sioux can be taken back to their reservation.

THURMAN'S TRIP.

The Aged Roman to Do a Little Speaking.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad management this evening tendered Judge Thurman a special train for his trip from Columbus to Toledo en route to Port Huron, leaving this city at 4 p.m. tomorrow. Beside Judge Thurman there will be his son, A. W. Thurman, Congressman Ohio, and a few special correspondents. It is expected that stops will be made at the more important stations between this city and Upper Sandusky, and it has been arranged for Mr. Thurman to make brief speeches at each of the latter places. At Upper Sandusky the party will reach Toledo at 9 p.m. The special will be turned over to Port Huron, where Judge Thurman will remain until Tuesday morning.

THE WHITE-CAPS.

Their Outrages Worse Than at First Reported.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—[By the Associated Press.] A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Attorney-General Michener, who has been investigating the White-cap outrages in the southern portion of the State, is preparing a strong report to the Governor. To a reporter he said he had found things in some localities worse than was anticipated. Not nearly all the outrages had been made public, simply because of fear on the part of all classes of people that they might be visited. Even the press had been muzzled by the organization, and published its warning notices whenever so ordered. It is thought that rigorous measures will be recommended by the Attorney-General to the Governor.

The Train Robbers.

RAWLINS (Wyo.), Aug. 19.—The latest news from the train robbers is that they are 15 miles north of Medicine Bow River, having crossed the Cottonwood ford, and are making into the Shirley basin and the surrounding timbered mountains. The Rawlins post office and the town of Shirley are on the trail. If the robbers get into the Shirley basin their capture will be almost impossible. A reward of \$1000 has been offered by the Union Pacific and Governor for each robber, dead or alive. The probabilities are that if caught they will be lynched.

To Fight the Whisky Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Twenty-four wholesale liquor dealers of St. Louis have formed a corporation to build a gigantic distillery in this city. The purpose of the organization is to directly oppose the whisky trust, which has put the price of highwines at a figure which the people can hardly bear. The corporation is high in comparison with distilleries elsewhere.

The Cattle Tax Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Information comes from the Indian Territory that the tribal stock-tax difficulty, which has caused so much trouble, has been settled. Commissioner Brazier decided at Ft. Smith that the Chickasaw Nation had no jurisdiction over the people or property of non-citizens, and therefore had no right to collect a cattle tax of \$1 per head.

Harrison's Movements.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—Harrison passed a quiet Sabbath preparatory to a trip to Middle Bass Island. Tomorrow is the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birth. He will leave sometime during the afternoon for the island, but the time of his departure and route are carefully withheld from the public, owing to the General's desire to make the trip as quietly and unostentatiously as possible.

A Chance for Mayor Hewitt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Central Labor Union today decided in the case of two girls discharged by their employers because they gave testimony before the Immigration Investigation Committee, to ask Mayor Hewitt to take up a subscription for them as he did for Hart, the victim of a labor organization.

Prominent Persons Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—John C. Lucas, president of the Keystone National Bank of this city, died last night. HAZELTON (Pa.), Aug. 19.—George B. Markie, of the firm of George B. Markie & Co., operators of the Jeddo, Highland and Oakdale collieries, is dead. ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Aug. 19.—Seth Green, the well-known fish culturist, died yesterday, aged 71.

More Cases of Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Aug. 19.—Five new cases of fever were reported today and one death, William Adams, at Sand Hills. All the new cases are traceable to two known foci of infection, showing that the disease is not epidemic.

Clearing-House Reports.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A table compiled from reports to the Post shows that the gross exchanges of leading clearing houses of the United States for the week ending August 18th were \$71,161,388, an increase of 7.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Shot His Nephew.

OAKLAND CITY (Ind.), Aug. 19.—Last night Sherman Reeves arrested his nephew Sherman Grim, for disorderly conduct. A fight ensued and both drew revolvers. Grim was shot three times and will die. Reeves was slightly wounded.

The Galena's Mission.

NEWPORT (R. I.), Aug. 19.—The United States ship Galena left here last night for Hayti to look after American interests.

The Kreigerbund.

CLEVELAND (O.), Aug. 19.—The fourth annual meeting of the Kreigerbund of North America began today, with a large attendance.

WASHINGTON.

Matters to Come Before Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—[By the Associated Press.] It is probable that the fisheries debate in the Senate will be suspended on Monday for the presentation of the conference report on the Navy Appropriation Bill. When the treaty is disposed of it is to be followed by the Washington Territory Bill, which has been for some time unfinished business on the legislative calendar. Bills to admit North Dakota and Montana are next on the Republican program. During the week Senator Wilson will seek an opportunity to speak on the Jackson (Miss.) election riots, and Senator Chandler will make a speech on the Louisiana election.

The attendance of members in the House has fallen off to a point where a quorum can be obtained only with difficulty, and a single objection is usually sufficient to defeat legislation. For this reason little can be done this week beyond disposing of appropriation bills. The effort to pass the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill will be renewed tomorrow or on Tuesday. Conference reports on the Army and Navy appropriation bills are also ready for action, and they will be followed by conference reports on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather crop bulletin for the past week says: "The weather during the week has been favorable for the growing crops in the wheat and corn regions of the North-west, where reports indicate that crop prospects have been improved. In Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina the weather during the week was favorable, and growing crops, which were suffering from drought in the early part of the week, were much benefited by the recent rains."

DECLINED A PRESENT.

Congressman Mattson of Indiana has declined to accept the silver service presented him yesterday by the employees of the Government printing office, on the ground that it is not proper for him to accept any reward for the performance of a duty imposed upon him as a member of Congress, and that it would set a very bad precedent.

TO ENTER THE FIGHT.

Col. Robert T. Lincoln Will Work for Harrison.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Among the passengers on the Aurara, from Liverpool today, were Robert T. Lincoln and Ignatius Donnelly.

To a reporter, Mr. Lincoln said when questioned as to his opinion of the election situation: "I have no doubt of the election of the national Republican ticket. Of course, you must give me time to look round before I can say as much as you wish me to. I will start for Chicago tomorrow, and enter the field for victory. I will remain in the fight until the sun sets on the 6th of November next. I will be satisfied to go forward with my labors with the election of Harrison and Morton."

They Will Drop Mrs. Cleveland.

[Waterbury American.] There is a section of Washington society, the sternly exclusive set, which affects to regard with disdain and aims to keep at a distance the new people whom the fortunes of political war are constantly sending to the front here. These severely select people assume the attitude toward the mixed official society of the capital which the well-bred noblesse in France assumed toward the Second Empire crowd. Some years ago I heard an old dame of exclusive circles say that she would not receive Gen. Grant into her house.

When Mrs. Cleveland became the rage, however, the "selects" in due time thawed out and smiled upon her, and in consideration of her beauty and brightness and general refinement they consented to overlook her accident and newness and accept her as one of themselves. Of late, however, it is said, the "selects" have come to regret their generous treatment of the young woman, and it is probable will drop her. The trouble, it seems, arises from Mrs. Cleveland's continuing to receive as her guest and to treat as an intimate one Miss Katherine Willard, a beautiful girl, who possesses a voice of wonderful sweetness, and who was a schoolmate of the mistress of the White House. When Miss Willard first came here last winter as the guest of Mrs. Cleveland she was received with wide-open arms by society of all grades, in consideration of her girlish beauty and her exquisite voice. Along toward spring society was shocked by the announcement that Miss Willard had accepted a position as instructress in a local young ladies' school. Of course, society people said, they would be compelled to cease to know her, although it would cost them no little regret, as she was such a dear, sweet girl; and of course they thought Mrs. Cleveland would also cease to receive Miss Willard. But, to their dismay, Mrs. Cleveland continued to associate with Miss Willard just as if the latter were not a working girl, and actually has her now as a guest at Oak View.

It has been a fearfully trying ordeal for the exclusives, but it is said they have set their faces as firmly as is consistent with good form and resolved themselves to come to drop Miss Willard as well as her working-girl friend.

Weather and Mining at Calico.

[Correspondence San Bernardino Courier.] The man of brazen effrontery and censurable disrespect for the truth who would at the present time assert that the weather here is "very pleasant" would undoubtedly be mobbed, as a continued temperature for two weeks of 110° in the shade is not calculated to make people particularly generous toward barefaced liars.

The new 60-stamp mill of the Oro Grande Company is, and has been, for the past month, running at full blast, reducing about 200 tons of ore daily.

The Waterloo mine (once offered for sale for \$100, and now valued at \$1,000,000) employs over 80 men and produces daily 175 tons of ore.

The King mine, which originally made Calico, and produced about \$2,000,000, has 25 men at work, and furnishes a daily output of 25 tons, some of it very high grade.

The Steadman mill at Daggett resumed operations yesterday and will probably run for many months, as the childers have large quantities of ore on hand.

A Light Honey Crop.

[San Diegoan.] In conversation with the bee men, it seems an established fact that the honey yield of this county will not reach a half crop. We do not hear of a single apiary where a half crop will be made. No reason is assigned for it. Indeed, it seems hard to do so any year, for even when the conditions appear to be just what they should be the crop is either shortened or extended. This year it seems from reports that the yield runs more than usually in groves, and is a little here and there and none in many favored localities. Campo is usually considered a fine locality for honey-making, both for quantity and quality, but this year the crop is reported as so short as to be set down as a failure, and so in many other sections, while not one is reported as above a half yield, and more far below that quantity. It is a poor year for honey, certainly.

A GERMAN TO GERMANS.

A WISE AND SOUND ADDRESS ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Loyalty and Patriotism of the German-Americans—Their Services to the Republic—Their Interest and Duty in the Pending Political Campaign.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] When a man becomes a citizen of the United States, no matter of what nationality he may be, he is to all intents and purposes an American, and all distinction between the native-born and the adopted citizen should cease. In political matters we should know no difference in that respect.

I begin thus because I wish to avoid all appearance of regarding German-born citizens as a special class of our cosmopolitan Nation. I am a German-born citizen and a Republican, and, of course, wish the Republican party to succeed in our State and in the national contest.

We have in our city but one German newspaper, the *Sud California Post*, and it is Democratic. We have no German Republican papers here, so I can not say my fellow-citizen of German birth through a medium in our own language, but, aware that a great many of them speak and read English, I wish to address them through your columns, thinking that a few words spoken to them, by one of their own nationality, and at the same time one who has been a resident in our own America for the last 40 years, will be well received and of some good.

Germans of Southern California, addressing myself to you, I do so with the knowledge that I am speaking to men of intelligence; to men who have the welfare and the prosperity of our adopted country at heart; to men who have proved in the past that they are ever ready to go as far as any in sacrificing everything, even to life, for the good of their adopted land. I am also well aware that, to their credit, it must be stated, Germans, as a rule, believe in principles and honor in politics, and their love of truth and loyalty to principle are no more easily gained than the principle of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and this belief made them defenders of the Union.

Among those who fought the battles of the Union, none stand higher in the records of history than the Germans. A day or two sufficed to create a regiment under the Government of the United States. Many of them had been tried soldiers. German citizens of the city of St. Louis gathered around the flag at a time when the State of Missouri was a gone case but for them. All over the United States the Germans were true to our flag. And there was not a better hated nationality of all that great host of the Union army than, as they were termed by their enemies, "Lincoln's d-d Dutch."

The Germans of that time were Republicans in principle. Many of them had voted for Fremont in 1856, and I believe the honored General will bear me witness in this. The attack of R. L. Sutter made the Republicans and soldiers of the Union of the great mass of the remainder. They hailed the election of our illustrious Lincoln with delight. They were, as Germans naturally are, lovers of freedom and opposed to all manner of slavery. They regarded the attack upon the Union as a sacrilege, and fought to defend it. They understood that freedom and the perpetuity of the Union were so closely united and interwoven with the success of the Republican party that the defeat of the latter would prove the annihilation of the former, and they supported the Republican party with their might and main.

The war ended in the defeat of the rebel army and the crushing defeat of the Democratic party. The identity of the Democratic party with the rebellion and its supporters cannot be denied or effaced.

For 24 years the Republican party carried on the Government of the United States, and the world and its known history cannot show a picture of prosperity such as our country presented during that time, and such is its effect that even the rule of the Democratic party during the last three years has not been able to seriously affect it.

Is it that proof that Republicanism is right? What makes Germans of today support the Democratic party? The answer is easy. It is the fear of the success of the prohibition party, that cohort of fanatics and cranks, who take their tenets and principles from the old English Puritans and Connecticut laws. The success of the party in Kansas and Iowa, effected by corrupting and leading astray from true republicanism the Republicans of those States, made reluctant Democrats of thousands of good and true German Republicans. They erroneously hold the Republican party responsible for that temporary craze, the prohibition disease.

They know—if they do not they ought to know—that this craze is not confined to the Republican States; they ought to be made aware that in the solid Democratic South there exists prohibition and prohibitionists who certainly never were Republicans.

The Republican party has purged itself of these heretics in politics and logic in humanity. The prohibitionists support their own party and candidates, and are in turn supported by the Democrats in the hope and with the expectation of diverting enough of votes from the Republican ticket to insure their victory in 1888 as they did in 1876 by the bargain and sale of St. John, the prohibition apostle, in 1885.

The Republican party is not the prohibition party. It knows and proclaims that prohibition is un-American, and contrary to all intents and purposes of a free and enlightened government. And now, my German fellow citizens, I wish to ask you: Is the past history of the Democratic party anything like a guarantee that it can be trusted for the future with the reins of our Government? Would you, as intelligent men and thinkers, place your most sacred interests in the hands of those who betrayed your trust before?

Are you willing, as parents, to jeopardize the future of your children by confiding the whole government of your children's country into the hands of those who did their utmost to destroy that country?

Are you ready to vote for men as heads of our Government who are today and forever ready to gain by demagoguery what they failed to conquer by force of arms?

Are you, with the reputation as a nation of being true as steel to the principles of truth and free government, willing to forego all the results of the war for the Union?

Are you willing to sanction all the slurs and innuendoes thrown upon the cause, the flag and the defender of the Union, and endorse the purposes and the doings of their enemies and assailants? Are you willing

to join the leaders of the Democracy, by saying with them that the war was without cause, unjust and in vain? If you are all this, vote the Democratic ticket and tell no one that you and the German Union men of 1861 are of one and the same nation.

You, my German fellow-citizens, who are business men here, whose interests are more directly affected by good or bad management of national finances, are competent judges. I beg of you to reflect. Is there a country on the face of the earth that has a better financial standing than the United States?

A question, pertinent to this one: Is not the Republican party the cause and creator of this incomparable standing? Have your interests as business men not gained by it? Permit me yet another question. Has not the Democratic party, since the election of Lincoln, always and persistently placed all possible obstacles in the way of bringing financial matters to this happy state?

Are you warranted that the ultra southern, Democratic measure, the sweeping reduction in the tariff will benefit you, especially you here in our beautiful Southern California, whose whole interest lies with protection for our main industries? You are too reflecting a set of men not to conceive that these reductions in the tariff mean death to our chief producing interests.

You observe that we can not always subsist on the sale of town lots.

A large portion of my fellow-countrymen are mechanics, known of old as straight-out, industrious and economical men. To them I would say: Trust not to the cry of the demagogue that tells you: "Vote my ticket, and you will have cheap goods, cheap clothes and cheap living." Who tells you that the capitalist and monopolist only reaps the benefit of the protecting tariff. Beware how, by your vote, you open the doors of your homes to the flood of imported goods for the sake of cheapness. Beware how, by opening these doors, you close those of your workshops and factories by inviting foreign competition.

Beware how by a vote for a Democratic President you convert that much-talked-about Republican surplus in the United States Treasury into a Democratic deficiency. Farmers, vintners and orchard men, you, the mainstay and solid basis of the glorious future of our beautiful State, you men whose happy lot in life is the culture of the orange, raisin and wine grape and fruits of all kinds, consider well how you would trust a Democratic government with the future care of your interests and industries. Knowing that under a Republican government they are safe, you must perceive the great danger to them in the success of Democracy and invitation of foreign competition.

And last, though by far not least, you, who earn your money by hard labor, and find it hard enough to make both ends meet, recollect that your living depends greatly on the common prosperity; that in a prosperous country there is lively; that when business in general languishes you are the first to suffer, and to suffer the most; and that a vote for the Democratic ticket means less work, poorer pay and hard times.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, AUG. 19.—At 5:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 56; at 12:07 p.m., 83; at 5:07 p.m., 74. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.00, 29.98, 29.91. Maximum temperature, 88; minimum temperature, 55. Weather, clear.

Removed.

DR. P. H. Flynn, V.S., proprietor Maud S. Linnet for man and beast, has removed to 106 North Main st., room 25. Agents wanted.

Where shall I take my lunch? at the Vienna Buffet.

Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour

For sale only at El Dorado Store, Sixth and Spring streets.

Freshly roasted coffees can always be found at H. J. Jevne's Roastery house.

Go to the American Bakery, corner of First and Main streets, for the best bread, cream cakes, pies, etc.

Removed.

On and after today Los Angeles office will be at No. 116 West First street. Respectfully yours, A. Phillips & Co., July 10, 1888.

Has removed to Santa Monica, and is located on the beach, second cottage north of Santa Monica bathhouse. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. P.O. Box 38.

No. 18 South Fort street. Look for John A. Pirtle & Co.'s ad. in Sunday's issue.

The Hotel Lincoln, corner Hill and Second streets, will re-open August 16th. Elegant furniture, rooms, first-class table board at reduced prices, European plan. S. P. Mulford, assignee.

\$75 Lots in City.

Water piped free. Maps at 23 W. Second st. Take Mateo and Santa Fe car to Glaisell tract.

Strangers and visitors never fail to meet friends at the Vienna Buffet, corner Main and Beuena streets.

The Vienna Buffet is the leading place in the city for refreshments.

Ring up telephone No. 41. H. J. Woolcott will attend to your supply.

Lovers of fine Fortunae Oolong teas can be suited at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring street.

Prescriptions.

Carefully compounded at No. 16 North Spring street, by Edward A. Baer, druggist.

Swiss, Roquefort, Edam, San-Sago, Pineapple, Parmesan and Brie cheese can be had at Jevne's.

The Vienna Buffet, with its energetic management and excellent kitchen, is the leading place in the city.

Hotel Oxford.

Under new management. Best rooms in the city from \$15 to \$20 per month.

If you enjoy the luxury of clean clothes send your work to the City Laundry.

Butter of A-1 quality always at Jevne's, 24

No chemicals at the City Laundry.

Unclassified.

HOMES IN ORCHARDS

IN THE FRUIT BELT OF

CALIFORNIA

ORANGE VALE, the Model Fruit

and Citrus Fruit growing country, with

best quality fruit lands; opposite Natoma, the second

best vineyard in the west, one mile from railroad

station. Divided into 16-acre tracts. Water piped to

each tract. Splendidly fruited. Soil, deep, sandy loam,

under irrigation, once heavily timbered with large oaks,

but now cleared and under cultivation. Tracts planted

with fruit trees, and ready for cultivation. Tracts planted

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Cigarettes.

ARE THE BEST!

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find the

PET CIGARETTES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequalled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely

Without Adulteration or Drugs.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, RICHMOND, VA.

SOLETS.

H. W. CHASE, H. E. MOORE

HOTEL NADEAU,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Chase & Moore, Prop's.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

Strictly first class in all its appointments. Conceded to be the most liberally managed and most elegantly furnished hotel in the city.

Rates, \$2.50 and \$3 Per Day.

Excepting parlors and rooms with bath. Special contracts with the made.

Patronage of commercial tourists especially solicited. Ample sample rooms.

Contiguous to business center and principal places of amusement.

JOS. SCHREIBER, JR., Associate Manager.

Late Rates House Indianapolis.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE!

NEW GOODS.

BEESON & RHOADES,

No. 119 & 121 West Second St.,

Between Spring and Fort.

On Tuesday, August 21st,

AT 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M.

A splendid and well-selected stock of goods, consisting of all kinds of

FURNITURE

Bedroom Sets, Chiffoniers, Easy

Chairs, Lounges, Parlor Sets,

Fine Mirrors

AND MANTLE PIECES IN MAHOGANY

AND ANTIQUE, WITH FINE

FARM AND RANGE.

EFUL HINTS FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE ABROAD.

Butter in Prints and Packages—Size and Quality—How to Prevent Swarming—Food Value of Alfalfa.—Notes.

The subject of what to do with the grape crop is now agitating our grape-growers in view of the very low prices offered by wine men. The Livermore grape-growers are proceeding with their undertaking of finding profitable uses for grapes. According to the Livermore Herald's report of a recent meeting of vine-growers, Chief Executive Officer Wheeler, who was present, presented an extensive group of facts regarding the drying of wine grapes in this State for eastern use. He stated that he had corresponded with a great number of eastern commission men, who had all promised to look into the matter, and many of whom reported an active demand for this cheap class of raisins. He had learned that several hundred tons were shipped east last season, instead of two carloads, as at first reported, with good results. Any commission merchant can handle grapes; very few can handle wine.

A. Scott Chapman of San Gabriel one of the Horticultural Commissioners for the State-at-large, has sent his resignation to the Governor. Losses through the ravages of the white scale, forcing him to abandon fruit-growing, are assigned as his reason for withdrawing from the State Board of Horticulture. F. A. Kimball of National City or N. W. Blanchard of Santa Paula may be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Hints from Observation Abroad.

The farmers, stock-raisers, dairymen and manufacturers of California should petition the Legislature to cause to be erected a building at Sacramento in which shall be exhibited samples of grain, fruit, seeds, medicinal plants, nuts, dye and starch plants, dry preparations of fruit similar to the "pastilla" or apple cake of Russia, dried and pressed vegetables, wools, leathers, cheese, feathers, hairs, cordage material and plants, fibrous materials, reeds, wax, etc.—these exhibits to illustrate the various stages of growth, processes of manufacture and manipulation in foreign countries and at home, and plain brief printed references to each item.

This collection should be in charge of a competent practical man and necessary assistants. When all this shall have been done, then the agricultural department of the University at Berkeley should be removed into this building, and the staff of professors, teachers and assistants should be increased so as to correspond with the increased labor. The appropriation should be ample and sufficient to carry on the work in a first-class manner.

The question may be asked, "Will this pay?" The answer may be met with in almost any city of Europe. If it would not pay to have these establishments they would not be here; and yet, go where you will you will find them, and, mind you, not only one establishment for each province, but almost every city in Europe has some such establishment. I do not mean a museum of pictures and statues or one of art and antiquity, but I mean a collection of the agricultural and industrial objects of such a nature as would best tend to the education of ideas and methods profitable to those who are employed in the several branches of industry. Thereby we may be enabled to tread close up to the heels of progress.

That such an establishment will be in California there can be no doubt; then why not have it now? Our industries in their present state of infancy require assistance now more than in time to come, for we are now laying the foundation of the future reputation of the industrial character of our State.

We would find it profitable, too, to adopt the "police" regulation of Germany in the matter of insect-pest extermination. An owner or renter who will not adopt remedies for the extermination of destructive or dangerous insects should be arrested and imprisoned, and his place disinfected thoroughly by the Fruit Pest Inspector, or his assistants, at the expense of the owner or renter.

The question of labor is, to a great extent, a question of management. A poor manager with the best of help will, in all probability, show a poor result. A competent man with indifferent, or even poor labor, will generally produce good results. One dollar a day and board may at first sight appear to be a high price for orchard and vineyard work, but when properly analyzed it will be found that, as a rule, the average dollar-a-day-and-board man will do more and better work than does the franc-and-a-half-day man in Europe—I mean more in the sum total value, for in the first place much of the time of the European laborer is wasted in going to and from the village in which he lives to the farm on which he works, and when at work his movements are so clumsy and slow as to make his labor worth no more than he receives. The same workman transplanted to America soon learns to adapt himself to the new order of things, and soon learns to accomplish as much in an hour as he formerly did in half a day.

The labor trouble in California orchards and vineyards does not altogether rest with the laborer; sometimes the proprietor or his overseers are at fault. Gruff commands, surly orders, poor food, and a hay-stack bed are not likely to engender faithful and conscientious work. The progressive tendency of our age demands a knowledge of and a compliance to the rules governing successful undertakings; even as we cannot subdue a vicious horse by gruff commands, surly orders, poor food, and a dirty bed, so it is more improbable to win the good will of a man by the same methods.

The introduction of coolies will not remedy matters, but, on the contrary, it will work a grievous wrong to the owner, the free laborer, to the State and to the Nation; besides, I have never yet seen the coolies that could, in the long run, outwork an independent and faithful free laborer. I have tried them side by side and time and again.

Other and more progressive means should be adopted in the employment of free white labor. The food should be clean and well cooked, the lodging should be comfortable, orders should be given in a firm yet inoffensive manner, and a system of awards in addition to the stipulated wages should be inaugurated, such as a share of profit or a few acres of ground for a period of faithful service.

The better class of faithful hands should be encouraged to marry, and a

piece of ground should be set aside for the family, on condition that faithful service will in a given time give him a deed to the homestead and two or three acres.

His wife and (if he has any) children could be taught to do some such handwork about the place as would properly come within their sphere, and in time there would spring up happy villages around the great orchards and vineyards of California. This, in my opinion, is the proper method for solving the labor question on field, farm, the orchard and vineyard of California and the sooner we go about it, the sooner will we reap the benefits of it.

Size and Quality.

Has the size of the animal anything to do with the quality of the beef, beyond the fact that one in good condition makes better beef than one in poor? Does the size of the cow have anything to do with the quality of her milk? Does the size of the mess necessarily have anything to do with its quality? Does the cow that gives the smallest mess always produce the richest milk? Do the smallest Jerseys give the richest milk? Does the Jersey that gives the smallest mess give the richest milk?

If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, then there is a screw loose somewhere in the reasoning of men who assume that a large mess of milk is, as a rule, inferior in quality, thereby implying that the small mess must be rich. The fact is that size has nothing to do with the matter, but selection and breeding have. The small size of the Jersey is an accident, to a great extent, while the rich quality of her milk has been secured by selection and line breeding, if not inbreeding for many generations.

The Friesian cow is large, and she gives a large mess of milk, because she has been bred from time immemorial with these ends in view. Her mess, however, is not so much larger than that of the Jersey, when we consider her size, and there does not appear to be any reason in nature why her mess of milk, by careful selection and breeding, may not be raised to the quality of the Jersey. If the latter gives 30 pounds of milk a day, from which three pounds of butter is made, why may not a cow twice her size give 60 pounds of milk a day, from which six pounds of butter can be made, without any more tax on the system in the one case than in the other?

Fat is an element in nature that is easily obtained, and the appropriation of it does not materially exhaust the soil. Butter-production does not as rapidly impoverish the soil as cheese or beef-production does. But, to secure the carbonaceous element of the form of butter fat, we must induce a peculiar physiological condition of the cow. Just what that condition is, and just how to best secure it, are two things to be found out. We now only know that by carefully selecting and breeding from cows that have the physiological tendency to secrete butter fat, we not only can transmit that tendency to the offspring, but increase and intensify it. The subject is worthy of the most careful attention of scientists.

It may be that we shall never be able to tell why one family of bovine animals is given to the secretion of butter fats, and another puts fat around the kidneys and among the muscles, any more than we can tell why one seed produces white corn, and another yellow, or why one seed produces wheat and another corn. We cannot change the nature of either, so far as we yet know, and perhaps we cannot change the innate qualities of the animal. But we can depend upon the seed being true to its kind, and on this fact we can base our practice, so as to secure enough of the kind that we want. Possibly we can rear cows of large size that will give large yields of milk of superior quality, the yield always being proportioned to the size, without detriment to the constitution of the animal. We may yet get the Jersey quality into the Friesian milk. The idea is worth considering, and we believe an effort in that direction is worth making. The suggestion is made for what it may be worth.

Butter in Prints and Packages.

In the retail butter markets there is a very general preference for the "print" form. Purchasers want their butter attractive in appearance, and so they select the small rolls, pats or blocks, round, square or brick-shaped, generally bearing some design or trademark stamped or pressed upon the butter, which gives to this class of the article the name of "prints." This preference is simply one of the many pieces of evidence, afforded by retail markets, of the close relation of the eye and appetite, and the importance of "the looks of the thing" in selling any food product.

There is another side, however, to the print-butter subject, which is not often considered. Those persons most particular about their butter regard its most important qualities to be sweetness, freshness and high flavor. We all know butter to be an extremely perishable produce, injured, even when carefully made, by exposure to air and the contaminations which are conveyed in the air. This is the reason so much attention has been given to butter packages of all kinds. The more butter is exposed to the air, the greater are the chances of its injury. The print form, especially if the prints are small, offers the greatest surface exposure. The "print" is the very worst form in which butter can be put for preserving its delicate flavors. Small rolls stand best in this respect. In both cases the danger of injury is lessened by wrapping in a napkin or cloth saturated with brine. The waxed or parchment paper which has come into use within a few years also furnishes a good protection. If butter is to be printed at all, every print or lump should be carefully and closely wrapped in the water-proof paper, to make a package as nearly air-tight as possible, before leaving the dairy-room where it is made. Thus protected, if well cooled and firm, the closer the prints are packed and kept, till sold or used, the better. To facilitate close packing the square and brick forms are preferable to the roll and round print or "pat."

But there is another objection to printing butter. The best judges of butter and most successful makers, at the present day, advise handling it, with or without tools, as little as possible. "Working" is almost omitted in some of the most particular dairies, and much butter from large creameries having the highest reputation is actually not worked at all. In making print butter, however, a good deal of manipulation is necessary. Very generally, the whole process of putting into print form is just so much extra handling, after the butter is at its best. This needless handling or working injures the grain of the butter. Overworking is the most common fault in butter.

If butter is packed into a tub, jar or other package, as directly from the churn as possible, these serious objections to print butter are avoided. I wonder that housekeepers and small consumers do not learn the advantages of small packages, in which butter is

packed in bulk. In some markets five-pound boxes and little pails holding eight and ten pounds have become quite popular. But, while cheap and convenient, wood is by no means the best material in which to pack butter, glass is the best, or porcelain, and stoneware next. For local trade, or near-by consumers, I know of nothing better than well-glazed stone jars. For surplus boxes to insert in the parent hives. After exhausting, without benefit, most of the remedies suggested in manuals, I adopted the following plan, which I do not remember having seen in print: Let the colony swarm once, if necessary, and mark the date on the hive. In about a week, when the queen cells and brood are all hatched, cut out and destroy every cell in the hive. The colony is now hopelessly queenless, which will discover in the course of another week. They will not often swarm without a queen, and the colony thus treated will abandon the swarming impulse and finish the sections. When they have settled down to business, with a handful of ripe cells from good stock, pass in front of the hives, and, coming to one marked "queenless," either pick open a hatching cell and let the queen run in at the entrance; or, if the cell is not mature, lay it at the entrance. In the latter plan, the bees will immediately cluster and remain on the cell until it hatches, and is much easier than to lift surplus boxes to insert in between brood frames. Now erase from this hive the queenless mark and go to the next. The above plan I practiced the past season, and, although I never saw bees have the fever worse than in June last, all colonies thus treated were effectually quieted. The above plan retains in the old hive a large body of young workers, and the queen will be just the right age to fill the hive with young bees in the fall for wintering. And last, but not least, this method enables the apiarist to introduce his best stock into inferior colonies.

Food Value of Alfalfa.

Careful tests recently made by Prof. E. R. Voorhees, chemist of the State agricultural experiment station of New Jersey, shows that in the chemical composition of green alfalfa when reduced to the hay basis, 20.8 tons would dry to 4.4 tons of hay, and that this hay would contain 90 per cent. moisture and 45 per cent. more protein and fat than the average for dry clover (red). For feeding purposes alfalfa is practically identical in chemical composition with the best wheat bran. The most marked difference occurs in the ash—alfalfa exceeding the bran by more than 50 per cent. as regards the total amount present. A ton of the bran contains nine times as much phosphoric acid as a ton of alfalfa hay, but a ton of the hay contains twice as much potash as a ton of bran.

Chickens to thrive must have plenty of green food ensilage is fed to sheep with good results. There are about 3,000,000 acres of land used for cotton raising in Texas. Farms always sell most readily, and at the highest prices, where roads are kept in the best repair.

Excellent potatoes are raised in Manitoba. The potato beetle never attacks them, the season being too short for it. All fallen young fruit should be collected and destroyed in some manner, as many insects will then be killed by doing so.

The clover on a farm near New York city is cut when green, tied up in bundles and sold to livermen at the rate of two bundles for a quarter. It is much better for hogs, to run in clover and keep close to the wallow in filth in pens or contracted yards that pollute the air as far as stench can reach.

At Corinna, Me., farmers have hauled in potatoes that they once refused 75 cents for, and selling them at 25 and 30 cents a bushel. In marketing any farm produce it should be remembered that the sale is best made when they attract the eye by the neatness in which they are displayed for sale.

The union between scion and stock takes place by the inner bark, and not by the cut surface of the wood; consequently the skill of the grafter is exercised to bring the inner bark of the scion in close contact with the inner bark of stock.

It is utterly folly to say "farming does not pay," but it is a fact that profits are not as large as they would be with more acute intelligence employed in their business, and withal, liberal preparation, which is a condition precedent to full success.

That Drop in Lumber is good as far as it goes, and with it the opportunity to buy first-class building material at a making many sales. No poor property at any price. Hubbard Bros., corner Temple street and Belmont avenue 4.

Two Brothers Restaurant, No. 20 East Second street, is the best and cleanest place to eat in the city. Ice cream every day, chicken on Sunday; 25c a meal, 21 tickets, \$4.50. Thomas and Guy Bedford.

Union League. An important meeting will be held by the Union League on Monday evening, at No. 232 North Main street.

Wedding cakes a specialty at the American Bakery, corner of First and Main streets. Give their bread a trial.

Goldman & Felt, Jewelers, have removed from No. 11 South Spring street, Nadeau block, to 141 South Spring, Turnverein building.

Palate, Oils and Vanishes. P. H. Matthews, corner Second and Los Angeles streets. Specialty, the finest quality of mixed paints, St. Louis lead and Eastern oil.

N. W. in Your Time. Stetson's soft hats, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50, at the Chicago Hat Store, 35 North Main street.

Catalina is the gem resort of the Pacific Coast for fine boating, bathing, hunting and fishing.

Selling Out. At cost at the Chicago Hat Store, 35 North Main street. Go there if you want bargains.

A fresh car of Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour just received at the El Dorado Store, corner Sixth and Spring.

Vienna Buffet, corner Main and Bequaena streets, for good, nourishing food.

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